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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/971,954	10/04/2001	Robert D. Glaser	109905-136622	5632
25943	7590	09/09/2005	EXAMINER	
SCHWABE, WILLIAMSON & WYATT, P.C. PACWEST CENTER, SUITE 1900 1211 SW FIFTH AVENUE PORTLAND, OR 97204			LIN, WEN TAI	
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
				2154

DATE MAILED: 09/09/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/971,954	GLASER ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
	Wen-Tai Lin	2154

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 45-60, 62 and 67-75 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 45-60, 62 and 67-75 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date .

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: ____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 45-60, 62 and 67-75 are presented for examination. Claims 74-75 are newly added.
2. The text of those sections of Title 35, USC code not included in this action can be found in the prior Office Action.
3. Claim 48 is objected to because the term "the server" appears to lack antecedence basis.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. Claims 45-60, 62 and 67-75 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moskowitz et al.(hereafter "Moskowitz") [U.S. Pat. No. 5629732] in view of Biliris et al.(hereafter "Biliris") [U.S. Pat. No. 5720037].
5. As to claim 45, Moskowitz teaches the invention substantially as claimed including: a method of seeking to a location within a file [col.5, lines 63-65; i.e., each movie is contained in a file] having a beginning and an end, the method comprising:
storing at least a portion of the file on a remote computing device [2a -2f, Fig. 1; col.2, lines 24-37];

receiving from a client electronic device a signal indicating a seek request from a user to seek to a location within the file [col.2, lines 37-43];

determining the location within the file based upon the seek request wherein the location is not limited to the beginning of the file [Fig. 13; col.17, lines 3-13]; and

transmitting from the remote computing device to the client electronic device, the file starting from the location.

Moskowitz does not specifically teach that the seek request is received by the remote computing device while a portion of the file is being sent from the remote computing device to the client electronic device. In other words, Moskowitz's seek request is for seeking fast forwarding, rewinding, or restarting following a pause.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Biliris teaches a video/audio provisioning system that allows a user to command "skip forward" [col.8, line 66 – col.9, line 15] or "skip backward" [col.9, lines 45-62] (i.e., in addition to fast forwarding, rewinding, or restarting commands -- see col.8, line 22 – col.10, line 7), wherein the skip forward or skip backward request is accompanied with a specified amount of time within the movie [col.8, line 66 – col.9, line 1] and is received by the remote computing device while provisioning of the movie is in progress [see e.g., col.9, lines 3-12 and 63-64].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the skip forward and skip backward functions in Moskowitz's system because: (1) the two additional functions would greatly enhance the implementation of "service

“alterations” in Moskowitz’s system [Moskowitz:Abstract: lines 15-17]; and (2) the service delay caused by skip forward and skip backward is minimized [Moskowitz: col.2, lines 13-15].

6. As to claim 46, Moskowitz further teaches that the seek request comprises data indicating a length of rendering time [e.g., col.5, lines 14-23].
7. As to claim 47, Moskowitz further teaches that the length of time is shorter than a length of time used to buffer the file at the client electronic device [note that this statement is inherently true of Moskowitz’s system because a user can not forward or rewind a file with a length (in term of play time elapse) longer than the length of playing the entire file].
8. As to claim 48, Moskowitz further teaches that the length of time is longer than a length of time used to buffer the file at the server [note that this statement is inherently true of Moskowitz’s system because in the high-demand scenario the entire movie file is pre-stored in a memory (col.5, lines 12-15), such that the length of time used to buffer the file (after the movie is being played) is zero].
9. As to claims 49-50, Moskowitz further teaches clearing or filling at least one buffer after the seek request and completion of sending of a current block of the file [e.g., col.4, line 51 – col.5, line 24; col.8, lines 23- 65; note that service alteration is synchronized to the read/write activities in the ping-pong buffers of Fig.8. This is evidenced by the fact that a seek request for service alteration is expressed in the increment of a video pointer, which corresponds to the size

of a buffer. Thus, in order not to break into sub-pointer management of data, a buffer can only be cleared or refilled after completion of sending of a current buffer of data; this requirement also applies to handling of service alteration].

10. As to claim 51, Moskowitz further teaches that the file includes audio data to be streamed to the user [col.19, lines 62-64].

11. As to claims 52-55, since the features of these claims can also be found in claims 45 and 50-51, they are rejected for the same reasons set forth in the rejection of claims 45 and 50-51 above.

12. As to claim 58, Moskowitz does not specifically teach that the server further comprises a message queue wherein the message queue is cleared after the server receives the seek request.

However, since Moskowitz's server is responsible for receiving and responding to requests sent from a plurality of terminal users, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that Moskowitz's server could have used a message queue to temporarily hold the requests and clear the queued items that have been serviced because using a queue for unexpected events further simplifies the management of the service request from all users.

13. As to claim 62, Moskowitz teaches that the file is transmitted using network protocols, including ATM and information superhighway [i.e., Internet] (see col.4, lines 1-7). Moskowitz does not specifically teach using TCP/IP. However, TCP/IP is a well-known network protocol

suitable for a wide variety of information transfers at the network and transport layers. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use TCP/IP in Moskowitz's system because TCP/IP is a widely supported protocol.

14. As to claims 56-57, 59-60 and 67-75, since the features of these claims can also be found in claims 45-55, 58 and 62, they are rejected for the same reasons set forth in the rejection of claims 45-55, 58 and 62 above.

15. Applicant's arguments filed on 7/1/2005 for claims 45-60, 62 and 67-75 have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Examiner note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Wen-Tai Lin whose telephone number is (571)272-3969. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:00-5:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on (571)272-3964. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follows:

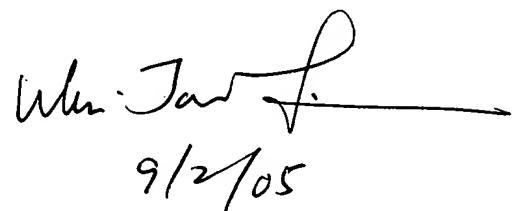
(571)273-8300 for official communications; and

(571)273-3969 for status inquires draft communication.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Wen-Tai Lin

September 2, 2005


9/2/05